

# WEST Search History

DATE: Sunday, October 19, 2003

## Set Name Query

side by side

## Hit Count Set Name

result set

*DB=USPT,PGPB; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ*

L18	l16 and l8	4	L18
L17	l15 and l8	35	L17
L16	L15 and @ad<19930923	25	L16
L15	L14 and carbohydrat\$7	152	L15
L14	xanthomonas and (fucosidase or mannosidase or xylosidase or glucosidase or galactosidase or n acetylglucosaminidase or hexosaminidase)	332	L14
L13	L12 and L8	4	L13
L12	L11 and @ad<19930923	18	L12
L11	L10 and carbohydrat\$7	125	L11
L10	L9 and (xanthomonas)	286	L10
L9	fucosidase or galactosidase	25011	L9
L8	L7 or L6 or L5 or L4 or L3 or L2 or L1	8244	L8
L7	((((435/252.1)!.CCLS.) )	1563	L7
L6	((((435/243)!.CCLS.) )	1150	L6
L5	((((435/201)!.CCLS.) )	391	L5
L4	((((435/200)!.CCLS.) )	754	L4
L3	((((435/195)!.CCLS.) )	521	L3
L2	((((435/183)!.CCLS. ) )	4041	L2
L1	((((435/41 )!.CCLS.) )	625	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

**WEST**[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)**Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 25 of 25 returned.**☐ 1. Document ID: US 5912151 A

L16: Entry 1 of 25

File: USPT

Jun 15, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5912151

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5912151 A

TITLE: Preparation of xanthan gum

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KIMC	Draw. Desc
Image												

☐ 2. Document ID: US 5631151 A

L16: Entry 2 of 25

File: USPT

May 20, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5631151

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5631151 A

TITLE: Melanin production by transformed organisms

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KIMC	Draw. Desc
Image												

☐ 3. Document ID: US 5554520 A

L16: Entry 3 of 25

File: USPT

Sep 10, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5554520

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5554520 A

TITLE: Ethanol production by recombinant hosts

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KIMC	Draw. Desc
Image												

☐ 4. Document ID: US 5487989 A

L16: Entry 4 of 25

File: USPT

Jan 30, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5487989

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5487989 A

TITLE: Ethanol production by recombinant hosts

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWMC	Draw Desc
Image												

☐ 5. Document ID: US 5449767 A

L16: Entry 5 of 25

File: USPT

Sep 12, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5449767

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5449767 A

TITLE: Modified polynucleotides and methods of preparing same

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	KWMC	Draw Desc
Image											

☐ 6. Document ID: US 5424202 A

L16: Entry 6 of 25

File: USPT

Jun 13, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5424202

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5424202 A

TITLE: Ethanol production by recombinant hosts

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	KWMC	Draw Desc
Image											

☐ 7. Document ID: US 5397697 A

L16: Entry 7 of 25

File: USPT

Mar 14, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5397697

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5397697 A

TITLE: Identification of plant-responsive genes of bacteria

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	KWMC	Draw Desc
Image											

☐ 8. Document ID: US 5386027 A

L16: Entry 8 of 25

File: USPT

Jan 31, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5386027

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5386027 A

TITLE: Carbohydrate receptor for bacteria and method for use thereof

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	KWMC	Draw Desc
Image											

☐ 9. Document ID: US 5340743 A

L16: Entry 9 of 25

File: USPT

Aug 23, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5340743

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5340743 A

TITLE: Xanthan gum-producing strain of xanthomonas

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Image									

KMIC Draw Desc

☐ 10. Document ID: US 5338841 A

L16: Entry 10 of 25

File: USPT

Aug 16, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5338841

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5338841 A

TITLE: DNA segments controlling production of xanthan gum

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Image									

KMIC Draw Desc

☐ 11. Document ID: US 5328824 A

L16: Entry 11 of 25

File: USPT

Jul 12, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5328824

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5328824 A

TITLE: Methods of using labeled nucleotides

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Image									

KMIC Draw Desc

☐ 12. Document ID: US 5279961 A

L16: Entry 12 of 25

File: USPT

Jan 18, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5279961

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5279961 A

TITLE: Xanthomonas campestris strain for production of xanthan gum

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Image									

KMIC Draw Desc

☐ 13. Document ID: US 5273892 A

L16: Entry 13 of 25

File: USPT

Dec 28, 1993

US-PAT-NO: 5273892

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5273892 A

TITLE: Acid heteropolysaccharide, sulfated polysaccharide and process for producing the same

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Image									

KM/C	Draw Desc
------	-----------

☐ 14. Document ID: US 5268463 A

L16: Entry 14 of 25

File: USPT

Dec 7, 1993

US-PAT-NO: 5268463

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5268463 A

**\*\* See image for Certificate of Correction \*\***

TITLE: Plant promoter .alpha.-glucuronidase gene construct

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Image									

KM/C	Draw Desc
------	-----------

☐ 15. Document ID: US 5262399 A

L16: Entry 15 of 25

File: USPT

Nov 16, 1993

US-PAT-NO: 5262399

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5262399 A

**\*\* See image for Certificate of Correction \*\***

TITLE: Compositions and methods for the control of flukes

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Image									

KM/C	Draw Desc
------	-----------

☐ 16. Document ID: US 5173187 A

L16: Entry 16 of 25

File: USPT

Dec 22, 1992

US-PAT-NO: 5173187

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5173187 A

**\*\* See image for Certificate of Correction \*\***

TITLE: Method for control and monitoring of activated sludge in a biological clarification system

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Image									

KM/C	Draw Desc
------	-----------

☐ 17. Document ID: US 5102561 A

L16: Entry 17 of 25

File: USPT

Apr 7, 1992

US-PAT-NO: 5102561

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5102561 A

TITLE: Processes of thickening and of oil recovery using polysaccharide polymer made by xanthomonas

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Image									

KVMC Draw Desc

☐ 18. Document ID: US 4975371 A

L16: Entry 18 of 25

File: USPT

Dec 4, 1990

US-PAT-NO: 4975371

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4975371 A

TITLE: High viscous substance BS-1 and process for producing the same

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Image									

KVMC Draw Desc

☐ 19. Document ID: US 4868293 A

L16: Entry 19 of 25

File: USPT

Sep 19, 1989

US-PAT-NO: 4868293

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4868293 A

**\*\* See image for Certificate of Correction \*\***TITLE: Polysaccharide polymer made by xanthomonas

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Image									

KVMC Draw Desc

☐ 20. Document ID: US 4713449 A

L16: Entry 20 of 25

File: USPT

Dec 15, 1987

US-PAT-NO: 4713449

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4713449 A

TITLE: Polysaccharide polymer made by xanthomonas

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Image									

KVMC Draw Desc

☐ 21. Document ID: US 4711955 A

L16: Entry 21 of 25

File: USPT

Dec 8, 1987

US-PAT-NO: 4711955

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4711955 A

**\*\* See image for Certificate of Correction \*\***

TITLE: Modified nucleotides and methods of preparing and using same

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Image									

KMIC	Draw Desc
------	-----------

---

☐ 22. Document ID: US 4690891 A

L16: Entry 22 of 25

File: USPT

Sep 1, 1987

US-PAT-NO: 4690891

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4690891 A

TITLE: Method and the microorganism and enzyme used therein for degrading the xanthan molecule

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Image									

KMIC	Draw Desc
------	-----------

---

☐ 23. Document ID: US 4396602 A

L16: Entry 23 of 25

File: USPT

Aug 2, 1983

US-PAT-NO: 4396602

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4396602 A

TITLE: Blood glucose level lowering agents

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Image									

KMIC	Draw Desc
------	-----------

---

☐ 24. Document ID: US 4104123 A

L16: Entry 24 of 25

File: USPT

Aug 1, 1978

US-PAT-NO: 4104123

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4104123 A

TITLE: Process of producing a "xanthemonas-type" polysaccharide

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
Image									

KMIC	Draw Desc
------	-----------

---

☐ 25. Document ID: US 4010078 A

L16: Entry 25 of 25

File: USPT

Mar 1, 1977

US-PAT-NO: 4010078

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4010078 A

TITLE: Device for use in the identification of microorganisms

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	KWIC	Draw Desc
Image											

[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)

Terms	Documents
L15 and @ad<19930923	25

**Display Format:**

-

[Change Format](#)[Previous Page](#)[Next Page](#)



=> d full his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:27:05 ON 19 OCT 2003)

FILE 'CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CROPU, DGENE, DPCI, ENCOMPPAT2,  
EUROPATFULL, FSTA, IFIPAT, INPADOC, JAPIO, NTIS, PAPERCHEM2, PATDD,  
PATDPA, PATDPAFULL, PATOSDE, PATOSEP, PATOSWO, PCTFULL, PCTGEN, PIRA,  
RAPRA, RDISCLOSURE, SYNTHLINE, TULSA, TULSA2, USPATFULL, ...' ENTERED AT  
13:28:19 ON 19 OCT 2003

L1            605 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON XANTHOMONAS (L) (FUCOSIDASE OR MANNOSIDASE  
                 OR XYLOSIDASE OR GLUCOSIDASE OR GALACTOSIDASE OR N ACETYLGLUCOS  
                 AMINIDASE OR HEXOSAMINIDASE)  
L2            232 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 (L) CARBOHYDRAT?  
L3            220 DUP REM L2 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L4            20 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 AND PY<1994  
                 D IBIB AB 1-20

=> d ibib ab 1-20

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:635232 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93:235232

TITLE: .beta.-Galactosidase activity in cultured cotton cells (Gossypium hirsutum I.): a comparison between cells growing on sucrose and lactose

AUTHOR(S): Mitchell, Earl D.; Johnson, Becky B.; Whittle, Tina  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem., Oklahoma State Univ., Stillwater, OK, 74078, USA

SOURCE: In Vitro (1980), 16(10), 907-12

CODEN: ITCSAF; ISSN: 0073-5655

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Cotton callus and suspension cultures, developed from a cotton variety susceptible to **Xanthomonas** malvacearum, were grown on media that contained 3% sucrose, 3% lactose, 3% maltose, 3% fructose, and 3% glucose. All cells were maintained on a medium with sucrose as the **carbohydrate** and subsequently transferred to media contg. the above **carbohydrates**. Sucrose was the best C source for a high growth rate; however, cells growing on glucose, which was almost as good as sucrose, and cells growing on lactose did not turn brown when they reached the stationary phase of growth. A crude ext. from callus tissue growing on lactose had a 5-fold increase in .beta.-**galactosidase** (EC 3.21.23) as compared with the ext. from callus tissue growing on sucrose. When callus tissue growing on lactose was transferred to medium contg. sucrose, .beta.-**galactosidase** decreased to the level in cells maintained on sucrose. Callus cells growing on a lactose medium showed staining when treated with 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl .beta.-D-galactopyranoside, in which very heavy granular stains appeared. Cells growing on sucrose did not show the histochem. staining. .beta.-**Galactosidase** is induced in cotton callus tissue that has been transferred from a medium contg. sucrose to a medium contg. lactose.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 20 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2003 WILA on STN

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

ACCESSION NUMBER: 481785 EUROPATFULL EW 199217 FS OS STA B

TITLE: **Xanthomonas** campestris mutant that produces xanthan gum upon cultivation on lactose or unhydrolyzed whey.

**Xanthomonas** campestris-Mutation, die Xanthangummi produziert, wenn auf Laktose oder unhydrolysiertes Molke kultiviert. Mutant de **Xanthomonas** campestris produisant de la gomme xanthane par culture sur lactose ou petit-lait non hydrolyse.

INVENTOR(S): San Blas, Felipe, Inst.Venezolano de Inv., Centro de Microbiologia, Apdo.21827, Caracas 1020A, VE;  
Moreno, Belisario, Inst.Venezolano de Inv., Centro de Microbiologia, Apdo.21827, Caracas 1020A, VE;  
Antunez, Simon, Inst.Venezolano de Inv., Centro de Microbiologia, Apdo.21827, Caracas 1020A, VE

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): INTEVEP, S.A., Oficina De Enlace Edificio Sucre Piso 2 Avenida Francisco de Miranda, Caracas 1070A, VE;  
I.V.I.C. INSTITUTO VENEZOLANO DE INVESTIGACION CIENTIFICA CENTRO DE MICROBIOLOGICA, Apdo. 21827, Caracas 1020A, VE

PATENT ASSIGNEE NO: 619993; 1423180

AGENT: Fisher, Adrian John, CARPMAELS & RANSFORD 43 Bloomsbury Square, London WC1A 2RA, GB

AGENT NUMBER: 52611

OTHER SOURCE: ESP1992031 EP 0481785 A2 920422

SOURCE: Wila-EPZ-1992-H17-T1

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Anmeldung in Englisch; Veroeffentlichung in Englisch

DESIGNATED STATES: R DE; R ES; R FR; R GB; R IT; R NL

PATENT INFO.PUB.TYPE: EPA2 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND DATE
EP 481785	A2 19920422

'OFFENLEGUNGS' DATE:

APPLICATION INFO.: EP 1991-309587 19920422

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1990-599489 19911017

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1990-599489 19901018

ABEN A strain of **Xanthomonas campestris**, ATCC No. 55,096, having the capability to assimilate lactose, is disclosed. This particular strain produces relatively large quantities of xanthan gum as well as .beta.-galactosidase.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 20 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2003 WILA on STN

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

ACCESSION NUMBER: 363792 EUROPATFULL EW 199016 FS OS STA B

TITLE: Melanin production.  
Herstellung von Melanin.  
Production de melanine.

INVENTOR(S): Grill, Laurence K., 3570 Cantelow Road, Vacaville, California 95688, US;  
Garger, Stephen J., Jr., 593 Cottonwood Street, Vacaville, California 95688, US;  
Sverlow, Genadie D., 851 Malibu Drive, Concord, California 94518, US;  
Erwin, Robert L., 336 Summerfield Drive, Vacaville, California 95687, US

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BIOSOURCE GENETICS CORPORATION, 3333 Vaca Valley Parkway, Vacaville, CA 95688, US

PATENT ASSIGNEE NO: 1144260

AGENT: Patentanwaelte Deufel- Schoen- Hertel- Lewald- Otto, Isartorplatz 6, D-8000 Muenchen 2, DE

AGENT NUMBER: 100654

OTHER SOURCE: ESP1990018 EP 0363792 A1 900418

SOURCE: Wila-EPZ-1990-H16-T1

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Anmeldung in Englisch; Veroeffentlichung in Englisch

DESIGNATED STATES: R AT; R BE; R CH; R DE; R ES; R FR; R GB; R GR; R IT; R LI; R LU; R NL; R SE

PATENT INFO.PUB.TYPE: EPA1 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND DATE
EP 363792	A1 19900418

'OFFENLEGUNGS' DATE: 19900418

APPLICATION INFO.: EP 1989-118346 19891003

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1988-251809 19881003

GRANTED PATENT - ERTEILTES PATENT - BREVET DELIVRE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 363792 EUROPATFULL EW 199503 FS PS STA B

TITLE: Melanin production.  
Herstellung von Melanin.  
Production de melanine.

INVENTOR(S): Grill, Laurence K., 3570 Cantelow Road, Vacaville, California 95688, US;  
Garger, Stephen J., Jr., 593 Cottonwood Street, Vacaville, California 95688, US;  
Sverlow, Genadie D., 851 Malibu Drive, Concord, California 94518, US;  
Erwin, Robert L., 336 Summerfield Drive, Vacaville, California 95687, US

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BIOSOURCE GENETICS CORPORATION, 3333 Vaca Valley Parkway, Vacaville, CA 95688, US

PATENT ASSIGNEE NO: 1144260

AGENT: Mueller-Bore & Partner Patentanwaelte, Postfach 26 02

47, D-80059 Muenchen, DE  
 AGENT NUMBER: 100651  
 OTHER SOURCE: EPB1995005 EP 0363792 B1 950118  
 SOURCE: Wila-EPS-1995-H03-T1  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Anmeldung in Englisch; Veroeffentlichung in Englisch  
 DESIGNATED STATES: R AT; R BE; R CH; R DE; R ES; R FR; R GB; R GR; R IT; R LI; R LU; R NL; R SE  
 PATENT INFO.PUB.TYPE: EPB1 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTSCHRIFT  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO	KIND DATE
	EP 363792	B1 19950118
'OFFENLEGUNGS' DATE:		19900418
APPLICATION INFO.:	EP 1989-118346	19891003
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 1988-251809	19881003
REFERENCE PAT. INFO.:	WO 88-02372 A	
REF. NON-PATENT-LIT.:	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 98, no. 1, 3rd January 1983, page 325, abstract no.3561t, Columbus, Ohio, US; & PL-A-114 875 (Akademia Rolnicza, Krakow) 30-09-1982 CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 108, no. 15, 11th April 1988, page 417, abstract no.128189j, Columbus, Ohio, US; H. PLATEN et al.: "Effect of copper on growth and tyrosinase activity of streptomycetes", & VDLUFA-Schriftenr. 1987, 20 (Leistungsfoerderer Tierprod.), 859-69 CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 95, no. 19, 19th November 1981, page 379, abstract no.165240c, Columbus, Ohio, US; G.V. PAVLENKO et al.: "Melanin pigment of Gluconobacter oxydans", & MIKROBIOLOGIYA 1981, 50(4), 718-22 CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 89, no. 15, 9th October 1978, page 294, abstract no.125900n, Columbus, Ohio, US; F. GULYAS: "Studies of pigment formation by Actinomycetes", & SOIL BIOL. CONSERV.BIOSPHERE, (PROC. MEET.), 7th 1975 (Pub. 1977), 265-70 CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 72, no. 1, 5th January 1970, page 78, abstract no.878d, Columbus, Ohio, US; S.J. PIRT et al.: "Melanin production in Aspergillus nidulans", & BIOCHEM. J. 1969, 114(1), 9P-10P TRANS. MYCOL. SOC. Vol 70(3) 1978 p 453-455 B.I. ROWLEY et al: "Influence of growth rate history on production of melanin by Aspergillus Nidulans" JOURNAL OF GENERAL MICROBIOLOGY, Vol 129, 1983, p 2703-2714 E. KATZ et al: "Cloning and Expression of the tyrosinase gene from Streptomyces antibioticus in Streptomyces lividans" J. Clin. Microbiol., Vol. 10 (5), 1979, pp. 724-729	

ABEN The present invention is directed to a process for producing melanins, their precursors and their derivatives, hereinafter referred to generically as melanins. According to the invention, melanins are produced in amounts greater than about 0.2 grams dry weight per liter of growth medium. The enhanced production of melanin can be achieved by manipulating the constituents of the growth medium, and/or attenuating fermentation conditions and/or by genetically engineering microorganisms to produce melanins.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 20 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2003 WILA on STN

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

ACCESSION NUMBER: 311469 EUROPATFULL EW 198915 FS OS STA B  
 TITLE: Transformed lactic acid bacteria.  
 Transformierte Milchsaeurebakterien.  
 Bacteries lactiques transformees.  
 INVENTOR(S): Michiels, Frank, Sint Jozefstraat 7, B-9220 Merelbeke, BE;  
 Delcour, Jean, Rue Chapelle St. Anne 1, B-5865 Walhain, BE;  
 Mahillon, Jacques, Lousbergkaai 27, B-9000 Gent, BE;  
 Joos, Henz, Oostmolen Zuid 5, B-9880 Aalter, BE;  
 Platteeuw, Christ, Tiendenbergstraat 3, B-8699 Staden,

BE;  
 Josson, Kathy, Meersstraat 124, B-9000 Gent, BE  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): PLANT GENETIC SYSTEMS N.V., Kunstlaan Avenue des Arts,  
 46, B-1040 Bruxelles, BE;  
 UNIVERSITE CATHOLIQUE DE LOUVAIN, Place de l'Universite,  
 1, B-1348 Ottignies (Louvain la Neuve), BE  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE NO: 654070; 567871  
 AGENT: Gutmann, Ernest et al, S.C. Ernest Gutmann - Yves  
 Plasseraud 67, boulevard Haussmann, F-75008 Paris, FR  
 AGENT NUMBER: 15992  
 OTHER SOURCE: ESP1989016 EP 0311469 A2 890412  
 SOURCE: Wila-EPZ-1989-H15-T1  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Anmeldung in Englisch; Veroeffentlichung in Englisch  
 DESIGNATED STATES: R AT; R BE; R CH; R DE; R ES; R FR; R GB; R GR; R IT; R  
 LI; R LU; R NL; R SE  
 PATENT INFO.PUB.TYPE: EPA2 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE
EP 311469	A2	19890412
'OFFENLEGUNGS' DATE: 19890412		
APPLICATION INFO.: EP 1988-402204 19880901		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 1987-401972 19870902		

ABEN An inoculum for silage and a probiotic which include lactic acid  
 bacteria transformed with at least one exogenous gene or DNA fragment  
 thereof coding for an enzyme which breaks down an oligosaccharide  
 and/or a polysaccharide into a monosaccharide, disaccharide or other  
 fermentable **carbohydrate**. Also provided are methods for  
 transforming the lactic acid bacteria by electroporation and by the use  
 of new plasmids, vectors and other DNA sequences. A new amylase is  
 also provided.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 20 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2003 WILA on STN

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

ACCESSION NUMBER: 247899 EUROPATFULL EW 198749 FS OS STA B  
 TITLE: Substance useful as a thickening agent and/or emulsion  
 stabilizer.  
 Verbindung, verwendbar als Verdickungsmittel und  
 Emulsionsstabilisator.  
 Compose utilisable comme agent epaississant et  
 stabilisant d'emulsion.  
 INVENTOR(S): Kawaguchi, Katsumi, 705 Famirii-Kopo-Gyotoku 2-3-1  
 Gyotokuekimae, Ichikawa-shi Chiba-ken, JP  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): KUREHA KAGAKU KOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA, 9-11 Horidome-cho  
 1-chome Nihonbashi Chuo-ku, Tokyo, JP  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE NO: 269300  
 AGENT: Woods, Geoffrey Corlett, et al, J.A. KEMP & CO. 14 South  
 Square Gray's Inn, London WC1R 5EU, GB  
 OTHER SOURCE: ESP1987044 EP 0247899 A2 871202  
 SOURCE: Wila-EPZ-1987-H49-T1  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Anmeldung in Englisch; Veroeffentlichung in Englisch  
 DESIGNATED STATES: R DE; R FR; R GB; R NL  
 PATENT INFO.PUB.TYPE: EPA2 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE
EP 247899	A2	19871202
'OFFENLEGUNGS' DATE: 19871202		
APPLICATION INFO.: EP 1987-304795 19870529		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1986-125347 19860530		

GRANTED PATENT - ERTEILTES PATENT - BREVET DELIVRE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 247899 EUROPATFULL EW 199229 FS PS STA B

TITLE: Substance useful as a thickening agent and/or emulsion stabilizer.  
 Verbindung, verwendbar als Verdickungsmittel und Emulsionsstabilisator.  
 Compose utilisable comme agent epaississant et stabilisant d'emulsion.

INVENTOR(S): Kawaguchi, Katsumi, 705 Famirii-Kopo-Gyotoku 2-3-1 Gyotokuekimaie, Ichikawa-shi Chiba-ken, JP

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): KUREHA KAGAKU KOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA, 9-11 Horidome-cho 1-chome Nihonbashi Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103, JP

PATENT ASSIGNEE NO: 269300

AGENT: Woods, Geoffrey Corlett et al, J.A. KEMP & CO. 14 South Square Gray's Inn, London WC1R 5EU, GB

AGENT NUMBER: 48721

OTHER SOURCE: EPB1992036 EP 0247899 B1 920715

SOURCE: Wila-EPS-1992-H29-T1

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Anmeldung in Englisch; Veroeffentlichung in Englisch

DESIGNATED STATES: R DE; R FR; R GB; R NL

PATENT INFO.PUB.TYPE: EPB1 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTSCHRIFT

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND DATE
EP 247899	B1 19920715

'OFFENLEGUNGS' DATE:	19871202
APPLICATION INFO.:	EP 1987-304795 19870529
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	JP 1986-125347 19860530
REFERENCE PAT. INFO.:	EP 1895 A EP 184755 A
	GB 2168365 A

ABEN A composition, termed high viscous substance BS-1 composition, which has the following properties:

- a) External appearance: tasteless and odorless white powder
- b) Solubility: readily soluble in water, scarcely soluble in methanol, ethyl acetate, chloroform and benzene, and hydrolyzable by mineral acids
- c) Viscosity: from 2 to 3 Pa s (2,000 to 3,000 centipoises) (in 1% aqueous solution at a temperature of 30.degree.C and a shear rate of 3.83 sec.supmin..sup1.)
- d) Composition of main constituent sugars: 50 to 70% of galactose, 0.5 to 3% of mannose, 1 to 5% of glucose and 25 to 37% of glucuronic acid
- e) Color reaction: Phenol-sulfuric acid reaction: positive  
 Carbazole-sulfuric acid reaction: positive  
 Molisch reaction: positive  
 Ninhydrin reaction: positive or slightly positive;

and purified high viscous substance BS-1 obtained therefrom, are produced by cultivating a microbe belonging to genus Klebsiella. In particular, strain Klebsiella pneumoniae KPS 5002 (Deposit No. FERM BP-625) is used. The composition and substance are useful as a thickening agent and/or an emulsion stabilizer for a food, medicine, cosmetic or chemical.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 20 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2003 WILA on STN

GRANTED PATENT - ERTEILTES PATENT - BREVET DELIVRE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 211288 EUROPATFULL EW 199243 FS PS STA B

TITLE: A polysaccharide polymer made by **xanthomonas**.  
 Durch **Xanthomonas** hergestelltes Polysaccharidpolymer.

Un polymere polysaccharide prepare par **xanthomonas**.

INVENTOR(S): Vanderslice, Rebecca W., 1011 Tantra Park Circel, Boulder Colorado, US;  
 Shanon, Patrick, 6474 Kalua Road, Boulder Colorado, US

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): GETTY SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, 3901 Briarpark,  
Houston Texas 77215-0070, US  
PATENT ASSIGNEE NO: 775770  
AGENT: Patentanwaelte Gruenecker, Kinkeldey, Stockmair &  
Partner, Maximilianstrasse 58, W-8000 Muenchen 22, DE  
100721  
AGENT NUMBER:  
OTHER SOURCE: EPB1992051 EP 0211288 B1 921021  
SOURCE: Wila-EPS-1992-H43-T1  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Anmeldung in Englisch; Veroeffentlichung in Englisch  
DESIGNATED STATES: R AT; R BE; R CH; R DE; R FR; R GB; R IT; R LI; R LU; R  
NL; R SE  
PATENT INFO.PUB.TYPE: EPB1 EUROPÄISCHE PATENTSCHRIFT  
PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO	KIND	DATE
	EP 211288	B1	19921021
'OFFENLEGUNGS' DATE:			19870225
APPLICATION INFO.:	EP 1986-109782		19860716
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 1985-762878		19850806
REF. NON-PATENT-LIT.:	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 88, no. 25, 19th June 1978, page 551, abstract no. 188091z, Columbus, Ohio, US; J. KONICEK et al.: "Production and characteristics of the exocellular", & FOLIA MICROBIOL. (PRAGUE) 1977, 22(1), 12-18		

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 20 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION

INC. on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 80:9314 PAPERCHEM2  
SYSTEM NUMBER: 000158395  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: AB5109314  
TITLE: BETA-GALACTOSIDASE ACTIVITY IN CULTURED COTTON CELLS  
(GOSSYPIMUM HIRSUTUM L.): COMPARISON BETWEEN CELLS  
GROWING ON SUCROSE AND LACTOSE  
AUTHOR(S): Mitchell, E. D.; Johnson, B. B.; Whittle, T.  
SOURCE: In Vitro, (Oct. 1980) Vol. 16, no. 10, pp.  
907-912.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
FILE SEGMENT: PAPERCHEM  
LANGUAGE: UNAVAILABLE

AB Cotton callus and suspension cultures developed from a cotton variety  
susceptible to *Xanthomonas malvacearum* (E.F. Sm.) Dow were  
maintained on a medium containing sucrose as the **carbohydrate**  
source prior to transfer and growth on media containing one of the  
following **carbohydrate** sources: sucrose, glucose, fructose,  
galactose, lactose, or maltose. Galactose was very toxic to the cells.  
The highest growth rate was on sucrose medium. However, the cells grown  
on glucose (which was almost as good as sucrose) did not turn brown (which  
indicates dying) after 31 days as did cells grown on sucrose. Cells grown  
on lactose and fructose grew more slowly than did cells grown on either  
sucrose or glucose, but did not turn brown on reaching stationary growth.  
A crude extract from callus tissue growing on lactose had a fivefold  
increase in beta-**galactosidase** activity vs. an extract from  
callus tissue growing on sucrose. When callus tissue growing on lactose  
was transferred to sucrose medium, beta-**galactosidase** activity  
decreased to the same level as measured in cells maintained on sucrose.  
When callus cells growing on lactose and sucrose media were treated with  
5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl beta-D-galactopyranoside, the lactose-grown  
cells showed blue staining, while the sucrose-grown cells showed no  
staining, thereby suggesting that beta-**galactosidase** is induced  
in cotton callus tissue which has been transferred from a  
sucrose-containing to a lactose-containing medium. (2 fig., 19 ref., 1  
tab.)

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 20 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2003 Univentio on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992016615 PCTFULL ED 20020513  
TITLE (ENGLISH): ETHANOL PRODUCTION BY RECOMBINANT HOSTS  
TITLE (FRENCH): PRODUCTION D'ETHANOL PAR DES MICROORGANISMES HOTES DE  
RECOMBINAISON

INVENTOR(S) : INGRAM, Lonnie, O.;  
 BEALL, David, S.;  
 BURCHHARDT, Gerhard, F., H.;  
 GUIMARAES, Walter, V.;  
 OHTA, Kazuyoshi;  
 WOOD, Brent, E.;  
 SHANMUGAM, Keelnatham, T.;  
 FOWLER, David, A.;  
 BEN-BASSAT, Arie

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S) : UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA;  
 BIOENERGY INTERNATIONAL, L.C.;  
 INGRAM, Lonnie, O.;  
 BEALL, David, S.;  
 BURCHHARDT, Gerhard, F., H.;  
 GUIMARAES, Walter, V.;  
 OHTA, Kazuyoshi;  
 WOOD, Brent, E.;  
 SHANMUGAM, Keelnatham, T.;  
 FOWLER, David, A.;  
 BEN-BASSAT, Arie

LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9216615	A1	19921001

DESIGNATED STATES

W: AT AT AU BB BE BF BG BJ BR CA CF CG CH CH CI CM CS DE  
 DE DK DK ES ES FI FR GA GB GB GN GR HU IT JP KP KR LK  
 LU LU MC MG ML MN MR MW NL NL NO PL RO RU SD SE SE SN  
 TD TG US

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1992-US1807 A 19920318  
 PRIORITY INFO.: US 1991-670,821 19910318  
 US 1992-846,344 19920306

ABEN Novel plasmids comprising genes which code for the alcohol dehydrogenase and pyruvate decarboxylase are described. Also described are recombinant hosts which have been transformed with genes coding for alcohol dehydrogenase and pyruvate. By virtue of their transformation with these genes, the recombinant hosts are capable of producing significant amounts of ethanol as a fermentation product. Also disclosed are methods for increasing the growth of recombinant hosts and methods for reducing the accumulation of undesirable metabolic products in the growth medium of these hosts. Also disclosed are recombinant host capable of producing significant amounts of ethanol as a fermentation product of oligosaccharides and plasmids comprising genes encoding polysaccharases, in addition to the genes described above which code for the alcohol dehydrogenase and pyruvate decarboxylase. Further, methods are described for producing ethanol from oligomeric feedstock using the recombinant hosts described above. Also provided is a method for enhancing the production of functional proteins in a recombinant host comprising overexpressing an adhB gene in the host. Further provided are process designs for fermenting oligosaccharide-containing biomass to ethanol.

ABFR L'invention se rapporte a de nouveaux plasmides comprenant des genes qui codent pour l'alcool deshydrogenase et pour la pyruvate decarboxylase ainsi qu'a des micro-organismes hotes de recombinaison qui ont ete transformes par des genes codant pour l'alcool deshydrogenase et la pyruvate. Grace a leur transformation par ces genes, les micro-organismes hotes de recombinaison



sont capables de produire des quantites importantes d'ethanol comme produit de fermentation.  
L'invention se rapporte egalement a des procedes qui permettent d'augmenter la croissance des micro-organismes hotes de recombinaison et a des procedes qui permettent de reduire l'accumulation des produits metaboliques indesirables dans le milieu de croissance de ces micro-organismes hotes.  
L'invention se rapporte egalement a un micro-organisme hote de recombinaison capable de produire des quantites importantes d'ethanol comme produit de fermentation d'oligosaccharides et de plasmides comprenant des genes qui codent pour les polysaccharases, en plus des genes decrits ci-dessus qui codent pour l'alcool deshydrogenase et la pyruvate decarboxylase.  
L'invention decrit en outre des procedes qui permettent de produire de l'ethanol a partir d'une matiere source oligomere grace a l'utilisation des micro-organismes hotes de recombinaison decrits ci-dessus. Un procede permettant d'ameliorer la production des proteines fonctionnelles dans un micro-organisme hote de recombinaison et qui consiste a proceder a la surexpression d'un gene adhB dans le micro-organisme hote, ainsi que des procedes de traitement permettant de transformer une biomasse contenant des oligosaccharides en ethanol par fermentation sont egalement decrits.

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 20 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2003 Univentio on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992012635 PCTFULL ED 20020513  
TITLE (ENGLISH): METHODS OF TRANSCRIPTIONALLY MODULATING GENE EXPRESSION OF VIRAL GENES AND OTHER GENES  
TITLE (FRENCH): PROCEDES DE MODULATION TRANSCRIPTIONNELLE DE L'EXPRESSION GENETIQUE DE GENES VIRAUX ET D'AUTRES GENES  
INVENTOR(S): FOULKES, J., Gordon;  
CASE, Casey, C.;  
LEICHTFRIED, Franz;  
PIELER, Christian;  
STEPHENSON, John  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ONCOGENE SCIENCE, INC.;  
FOULKES, J., Gordon;  
CASE, Casey, C.;  
LEICHTFRIED, Franz;  
PIELER, Christian;  
STEPHENSON, John  
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9212635	A1	19920806

# DESIGNATED STATES

W: AT AU BE CA CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR HU IT JP KR LU MC  
NL NO RU SE US

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1992-US424 A 19920117  
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1991-644,233 19910118

ABEN The invention provided for a method of directly transcriptionally modulating the expression of a gene encoding a gene product, the expression of which gene is associated with the production of the gene product. The invention further provides a method of directly transcriptionally modulating the expression of a gene encoding a protein of a virus, the expression of which is associated with a defined pathological effect caused by the virus within a multicellular organism. Screening methods, including methods of essentially simultaneously screening molecules to determine whether the

molecules are capable of transcriptionally modulating one or more viral genes or other genes associated with the production of polypeptides or other desired products are also provided. Lastly, a method for directly transcriptionally modulating in a multicellular organism the expression of a gene encoding a viral gene, the expression of which is associated with a defined physiological or pathological effect caused by the virus, whose genome includes such a gene, in the organism, is provided.

ABFR Cette invention concerne un procede de modulation transcriptionnelle directe de l'expression d'un gene codant un produit genique, l'expression dudit gene etant associee a la production du produit genique. L'invention concerne egalement un procede de modulation transcriptionnelle directe de l'expression d'un gene codant une proteine d'un virus, dont l'expression est associee a un effet pathologique defini provoque par le virus au sein d'un organisme multicellulaire. Des procedes de criblage sont egalement decrits, y compris des procedes de criblage simultane de molecules servant a determiner si les molecules sont capables de moduler par transcription un ou plusieurs genes viraux ou autres associes a la production de polypeptides ou d'autres produits recherches. En dernier lieu, cette invention concerne un procede de modulation transcriptionnelle directe, dans un organisme multicellulaire, de l'expression d'un gene codant un gene viral, dont l'expression est associee a un effet pathologique ou physiologique defini provoque par le virus, dont le genome comprend un tel gene dans l'organisme.

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 20 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2003 Univentio on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992000373 PCTFULL ED 20020513  
 TITLE (ENGLISH): MELANIN PRODUCTION BY TRANSFORMED MICROORGANISMS  
 TITLE (FRENCH): PRODUCTION DE MELANINES A L'AIDE DE MICROORGANISMES TRANSFORMES  
 INVENTOR(S): DELLA-CIOPA, Guy;  
 GARGER, Stephen, J., Jr.;  
 SVERLOW, Genadie, G.;  
 TURPEN, Thomas, H.;  
 GRILL, Laurence, K.;  
 CHEDEKEL, Miles, R.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BIOSOURCE GENETICS CORPORATION  
 LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9200373	A1	19920109

#### DESIGNATED STATES

W: AT AU BE CA CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT JP KR LU NL SE  
 APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1991-US4492 A 19910628  
 PRIORITY INFO.: US 1990-545,075 19900629  
 US 1990-607,119 19901102

ABEN The present invention is directed to a process for producing melanins, their precursors and their analogs, hereinafter referred to generically as melanins. According to the invention, melanins are produced in amounts greater than about 0.2 grams dry weight per liter of growth medium. The enhanced production of melanin can be achieved by manipulating the constituents of the growth medium, and/or attenuating fermentation conditions, and/or by genetically engineering microorganism to produce melanins, and/or mutating the microorganisms.

ABFR Procédé de production de melanines, de leurs précurseurs et de leurs analogues, dont l'appellation générique est melanines. Selon l'invention, on produit des melanines dans des quantités supérieures à environ 0,2 grammes en poids sec par litre de milieu de croissance. On peut parvenir à une production accrue de melanine par manipulation des constituants du milieu de croissance, et/ou atténuation des conditions de fermentation, et/ou par mise au point de microorganismes obtenus par génie génétique afin de produire des melanines, et/ou en soumettant les microorganismes à une mutation.

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 20 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2003 Univentio on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990004029 PCTFULL ED 20020513  
 TITLE (ENGLISH): MELANIN PRODUCTION  
 TITLE (FRENCH): PRODUCTION DE MELANINE  
 INVENTOR(S): GRILL, Laurence, K.;  
 GARGER, Stephen, J., Jr.;  
 SVERLOW, Genadie, D.;  
 ERWIN, Robert, L.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BIOSOURCE GENETICS CORPORATION  
 LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
-----		
WO 9004029	A1	19900419

DESIGNATED STATES

W: AU BB BG BR DK FI HU JP KP KR LK MC MG MW NO RO SD SU  
 APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1989-US4237 A 19891003  
 PRIORITY INFO.: US 1988-251,809 19881003

ABEN The present invention is directed to a process for producing melanins, their precursors and their derivatives, hereinafter referred to generically as melanins. According to the invention, melanins are produced in amounts greater than about 0.2 grams dry weight per liter of growth medium. The enhanced production of melanin can be achieved by manipulating the constituents of the growth meddium, and/or attenuating fermentations conditions and/or by genetically engineering microorganisms to produce melanins.

ABFR Cette invention concerne un procédé de production de melanines, de leurs précurseurs et de leurs dérivés, ci-après génériquement appelés melanines. Selon l'invention, on produit des melanines dans des quantités supérieures à environ 0,2 gramme en poids sec par litre de milieu de croissance. On peut obtenir une production accrue de melanine par manipulation des constituants du milieu de croissance, et/ou atténuation des conditions de fermentation et/ou par mise au point par génie génétique de micro-organismes afin de produire des melanines.

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:102875 USPATFULL  
 TITLE: Plant promoter .alpha.-glucuronidase gene construct  
 INVENTOR(S): Jefferson, Richard A., 9, The Cobbles Wingate Way,  
 Trumpington, Cambridge, England CB2 2HA

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
-----		
US 5268463		19931207 <--
US 1989-447976		19891208 (7)

PATENT INFORMATION: US 5268463  
 APPLICATION INFO.: US 1989-447976  
 RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-119102, filed on 10 Nov 1987, now abandoned And Ser. No. US 1988-264586, filed on 31 Oct 1988, now abandoned

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 1986-26862	19861111
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Schwartz, Richard A.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	LeGuyader, John	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Pennie & Edmonds	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	6	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	29 Drawing Figure(s); 24 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	3598	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to the .beta.-glucuronidase (GUS) gene fusion system, and to the cloning and characterization of the .beta.-glucuronidase and glucuronide permease genes of Escherichia coli. It is based on the surprising discovery that gene fusions comprising the .beta.-glucuronidase gene may be effectively expressed in a wide variety of organisms to produce active .beta.-glucuronidase enzyme. Because of the abundance and availability of useful substrates for .beta.-glucuronidase enzyme, GUS gene fusions may serve as a superior reporter gene system as well as an effective means of altering cellular phenotype. In conjunction with recombinant glucuronide permease, which may be used to render host cells permeable to .beta.-glucuronidase substrates, the GUS gene fusion system offers almost unlimited applications in the fields of plant and animal genetic engineering.

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:104675 USPATFULL

TITLE: Method for control and monitoring of activated sludge in a biological clarification system

INVENTOR(S): Nader, Werner, Heidelberg, Germany, Federal Republic of Nebe, Carl T., Ladenburg, Germany, Federal Republic of Nebe, Gerhard, Ladenburg, Germany, Federal Republic of Birr, Christian, Heidelberg, Germany, Federal Republic of

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Orpegen Medizinisch-Molekularbiologische Forschungsgesellschaft m.b.H., Heidelberg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5173187		19921222
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1989-327770		19890323 (7)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1988-3811097	19880331
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Wyse, Thomas	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Felfe & Lynch	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	9	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	28 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	744	

AB The present invention provides a process for the control of a biological rification stage of the aerobic activated sludge type, wherein at least one of the micro-organisms most frequently present in the activated sludge is continuously monitored with regard to the amount thereof in that, in a representative sample from the activated sludge and/or from the inlet of the activated sludge tank, this micro-organism is bound to fluorescence-labelled antibodies directed against the chosen micro-organism or this micro-organism is allowed to react with a fluorogenic substrate by means of a special metabolic ability, the amount of the thus fluorescence-labelled micro-organism is determined by flow cytometry and, at the same time, the total amount of the micro-organism present is determined by scattered light measurement

and/or coloration of the DNA and, depending upon the measurement values thus obtained, the amount of at least one particular micro-organism and/or the growth conditions for this micro-organism is regulated.

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:27209 USPATFULL

TITLE: Processes of thickening and of oil recovery using polysaccharide polymer made by xanthomonas  
INVENTOR(S): Vanderslice, Rebecca W., Boulder, CO, United States  
Shannon, Patrick, Boulder, CO, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Getty Scientific Development Company, Houston, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5102561		19920407	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-715861		19910617	(7)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-333285, filed on 5 Apr 1989, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1987-99618, filed on 22 Sep 1987, now patented, Pat. No. US 4868293 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1985-762878, filed on 6 Aug 1985, now patented, Pat. No. US 4713449			
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted			
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Lovering, Richard D.			
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Geist, Gary L.			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	2			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1,2			
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	5 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)			
LINE COUNT:	547			

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A polysaccharide polymer is disclosed which is a better viscosifier of water than xanthan gum. The polysaccharide polymer and its non-acetylated form, are comprised of glucose and mannose moieties in a ratio of about 2:1. The invention also discloses Xanthomonas mutants which produce the polysaccharide polymer but which do not produce xanthan gum. Methods of preparing the polysaccharide polymers and of their use are also described.

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 89:78861 USPATFULL

TITLE: Polysaccharide polymer made by xanthomonas  
INVENTOR(S): Vanderslice, Rebecca W., Boulder, CO, United States  
Shannon, Patrick, Boulder, CO, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Getty Scientific Development Company, Houston, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4868293		19890919	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1987-99618		19870922	(7)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1985-762878, filed on 6 Aug 1985, now patented, Pat. No. US 4713449			
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted			
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Griffin, Ronald W.			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett, & Dunner			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	11			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	5 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)			
LINE COUNT:	567			

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A polysaccharide polymer is disclosed which is a better viscosifier of water than xanthan gum. The polysaccharide polymer and its non-acetylated form, are comprised of glucose and mannose moieties in a ratio of about 2:1. The invention also discloses Xanthomonas mutants which produce the polysaccharide polymer but which do not produce

xanthan gum. Methods of preparing the polysaccharide polymers and of their use are also described.

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 87:86219 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Polysaccharide polymer made by xanthomonas  
INVENTOR(S): Vanderslice, Rebecca W., Boulder, CO, United States  
Shannon, Patrick, Boulder, CO, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Getty Scientific Development Company, Houston, TX,  
United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4713449		19871215	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1985-762878		19850806 (6)	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted			
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Griffin, Ronald W.			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	5			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	5 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)			
LINE COUNT:	570			

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A polysaccharide polymer is disclosed which is a better viscosifier of water than xanthan gum. The polysaccharide polymer and its non-acetylated form, are comprised of glucose and mannose moieties in a ratio of about 2:1. The invention also discloses Xanthomonas mutants which produce the polysaccharide polymer but which do not produce xanthan gum. Methods of preparing the polysaccharide polymers and of their use are also described.

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 87:61975 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Method and the microorganism and enzyme used therein  
for degrading the xanthan molecule  
INVENTOR(S): Hou, Ching-Tsang, Edison, NJ, United States  
Barnabe, Nancy P., Annandale, NJ, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Exxon Research and Engineering Company, Florham Park,  
NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4690891		19870901	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1985-774971		19850911 (6)	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted			
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Shapiro, Lionel M.			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Hantman, Ronald D.			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	6			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	11 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)			
LINE COUNT:	797			

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention is a method and the microorganism and enzyme used therein to degrade the Xanthan molecule. The microorganism is a soil bacterium, Bacillus sp. The method includes using the mixed culture, or a supernatant derived therefrom or the purified enzyme itself.

L4 ANSWER 18 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 83:32904 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Blood glucose level lowering agents  
INVENTOR(S): Endo, Akira, Tokyo, Japan  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Asahi Kasei Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Osaka, Japan  
(non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4396602		19830802	<--

APPLICATION INFO.: US 1981-304467 19810922 (6)  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
FILE SEGMENT: Granted  
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Rosen, Sam  
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sughrue, Mion, Zinn, Macpeak & Seas  
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,2  
LINE COUNT: 576

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method of lowering the blood glucose level in mammals and a blood glucose level-lowering agent are described. The method comprises administering an enzyme capable of synthesizing sparingly-digestible saccharides from easily-digestible saccharides. The blood glucose level-lowering agent comprises the enzyme capable of synthesizing sparingly-digestible saccharides from easily-digestible saccharides and a glucosidase-inhibiting agent.

L4 ANSWER 19 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 78:40646 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Process of producing a "xanthemonas-type" polysaccharide

INVENTOR(S): Duc, Nguyen-Cong, Oulchy-le-Chateau, France  
Brehant, Jean-Louis Marie, Amiens, France  
Pons, Benoit-Joseph, Languevoisin Nesle, France  
Sechet, Maurice Henri, Nesle, France

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Les Produits Organiques du Santerre Orsan, Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4104123		19780801
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1976-732139		19761013 (5)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	FR 1975-32498	19751023
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Jones, Raymond N.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Wiseman, Thomas G.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Kenyon & Kenyon, Reilly, Carr & Chapin	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1,17	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	834	

AB The method of the invention, to produce a polysaccharide of the xanthane type, makes use of a strain of Xanthemonas, notably of the strain no. ATCC 31 176 deposited on Oct. 14, 1975, which is cultivated on a medium with 5 to 55 g/l or more of carbohydrates and comprising at least one amino-acid selected from glutamic acid, glutamine, arginine, tyrosine, threonine, aspartic acid, asparagine, proline, leucine tryptophane and other amino-acids giving a production of polysaccharide at least equal to 50% of that yielded by corn steep liquor, the total nitrogen of said medium being 0.1 g/l to 5 g/l; the fermentation is carried out at 25.degree.-35.degree. C under aerobiosis.

L4 ANSWER 20 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 77:10324 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Device for use in the identification of microorganisms

INVENTOR(S): Taylor, Welton I., 7621 S. Prairie, Chicago, IL, United States 60619

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4010078		19770301
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1976-660480		19760223 (5)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		

<--

FILE SEGMENT:               Granted  
PRIMARY EXAMINER:         Jones, Raymond N.  
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:     Warden, Robert J.  
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   Wallenstein, Spangenberg, Hattis & Strampel  
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:        8  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:         1  
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:      3 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)  
LINE COUNT:              803

AB     A device for use in the identification of microorganisms comprising, in a preferred form, an open-topped, multi-compartmented microorganism culture media receiving portion and a cover member. Each compartment, or well, of the culture media receiving portion is adapted to receive a solid medium. The number of wells provided, and the type of media employed, enable a wide variety of microorganisms to be identified accurately in the shortest possible time in a single, compact unit. The device can be used with equal facility for the identification of both aerobic and anaerobic microorganisms.



=> d full his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:23:34 ON 19 OCT 2003)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:23:42 ON 19 OCT 2003

L1	5000	SEA	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	XANTHOMONAS
L2	43	SEA	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L1 (L) (FUCOSIDASE OR MANNOSIDASE OR XYLOSIDASE OR GLUCOSIDASE OR GALACTOSIDASE OR N ACETYLGLUCOSAMI NIDASE OR HEXOSAMINIDASE)
L3	4	SEA	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L2 (L) (CARBOHYDRATE)
L4	1	SEA	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L3 AND PD<19930923 D IBIB AB 1

=> d ibib ab 1

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:635232 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93:235232

TITLE: .beta.-Galactosidase activity in cultured cotton cells  
(Gossypium hirsutum I.): a comparison between cells  
growing on sucrose and lactose

AUTHOR(S): Mitchell, Earl D.; Johnson, Becky B.; Whittle, Tina

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem., Oklahoma State Univ., Stillwater, OK,  
74078, USA

SOURCE: In Vitro (1980), 16(10), 907-12

CODEN: ITCSAF; ISSN: 0073-5655

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Cotton callus and suspension cultures, developed from a cotton variety susceptible to **Xanthomonas** malvacearum, were grown on media that contained 3% sucrose, 3% lactose, 3% maltose, 3% fructose, and 3% glucose. All cells were maintained on a medium with sucrose as the **carbohydrate** and subsequently transferred to media contg. the above **carbohydrates**. Sucrose was the best C source for a high growth rate; however, cells growing on glucose, which was almost as good as sucrose, and cells growing on lactose did not turn brown when they reached the stationary phase of growth. A crude ext. from callus tissue growing on lactose had a 5-fold increase in **.beta.-galactosidase** (EC 3.21.23) as compared with the ext. from callus tissue growing on sucrose. When callus tissue growing on lactose was transferred to medium contg. sucrose, **.beta.-galactosidase** decreased to the level in cells maintained on sucrose. Callus cells growing on a lactose medium showed staining when treated with 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl **.beta.-D-galactopyranoside**, in which very heavy granular stains appeared. Cells growing on sucrose did not show the histochem. staining. **.beta.-Galactosidase** is induced in cotton callus tissue that has been transferred from a medium contg. sucrose to a medium contg. lactose.